POLAND/Physical Chemistry - Surface Phenomena, Adsorption, B.
Chromatography, Ion Exchange.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46139

adsorption of the air itself and considerably less in the A of CS_2. The presence of air does not influence the A degree of CS_2, because the apparent change in the adsorption properties of carbon are caused by the desorption of air.

Card 2/2

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 4. - Artificial and Synthetic Fibers. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63031.

Author : ~~Mieczyslaw Wroneki.~~
Inst : Lodz University.
Title : Complete Analysis of Viscose.

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk, Univ. odzk., 1957, Ser. 2, No 3, 159 - 165.

Abstract: Cellulose xanthogenate (I) is deposited from viscose with saturated NaCl solution. Na_2CS_3 and Na_2CS_4 are determined photometrically in the filtrate. Na_2S and $Na_2S_2O_3$ are determined by direct iodometric titration, NaOH and Na_2CO_3 are determined acidimetrically. The concentration of I is found from the difference

Card 1/X2

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 4. - Artificial and Synthetic Fibers. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63031.

Abstract: between the iodine amounts consumed by the titration of the initial viscose and of the filtrate. The complete analysis takes 20 min. or less.

Card 2/2 43

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena, Adsorption. B
Chromatography, Ion Exchange.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 15, 1958, 49752.

Author : Wronski, Mieczyslaw.
Inst : Lodz University.
Title : Sorption of Carbon Disulfide by Alkali Cellulose.

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk. Uniw. lodzk., 1957, Ser. 2, No 3, 167-170.

Abstract: Study of temperature dependence of the adsorption of CS_2 vapor by alkali cellulose. CS_2 adsorption curves show a minimum at a temperature of about 14° which indicates chemical and physical adsorption. -- Author's summary.

Card : 1/1

WRONSKI, MIECZYSLAW

H.

POLAND/Artificial and Synthetic Fibers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 66205

Author : Wronski Mieczyslaw
Inst :
Title : An Investigation of the Penetration of a Precipitating Bath Through Layers of Viscose.

Orig Pub : Zesz. nauk. Uniw. lodzk., 1957, Ser. 2, No 3, 171-175.

Abstract : By means of a glass electrode, the rate of penetration of a precipitating bath through layers of viscose was investigated. The derived pH-time experimental graph of the contact of a viscose layer, found on the electrode, with the precipitating bath, possess three small curves. The first corresponds to the neutralization of NaOH and the formation of Na_2SO_4 and Na_2CO_3; the second, to the decomposition of these salts; the third, to the decrease of the concentration of hydrogen ions. Proceeding from the assumption that through the layer formed of

Card 1/2

47

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. B
Topochemistry. Catalysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 15, 1958, 49623.

Author : Wronski, Mieczyslaw.
Inst : Lodz University.
Title : Kinetics of Decomposition of Sodium Ethyl Xanthogenate in Caustic Alkali.

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk. Uniw. lodzk., 1957, Ser. 2, No 3, 177-185.

Abstract: Determination of the correlation between rate of decomposition of $C_2H_5OCSSNa$, with formation of Na_2S and Na_2CS, and concentration of caustic alkali, temperature, and the presence of Na_2S. Decomposition of xanthogenate occurs according to two distinct schemes: $ROSS^- = RO^- + CS_2$ and $ROCSS^-$+

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 15, 1958, 49623.

$OH^- = ROH + CS_2O^{2-}$. Rate of decomposition of xanthogenate is defined by the equation: $-dx/dt = k_1x + k_2x\,(NaOH)^2$. -- Author's summary.

Card : 2/2

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances. E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1029.

Author : Wronski, M.
Inst : ~~Not given.~~ Univ. Lodz, Poland.
Title : The Titration of Sulfides With o-Hydroxy Mercurobenzoic Acid.

Orig Pub: Chem analit., 1957, 2, No 4, 385-386.

Abstract: The titrimetric method for the determination of S^{2-}, in the presence of SO_3^{2-}, $S_2O_3^{2-}$ and xanthogenates is described, the method being based on the reaction:

$$[C_6H_4COO^-] \cdot HgOH + S^{2-} = [C_6H_4COO^-] \cdot HgS^- + OH^-.$$

From 0.1 to 0.5 millimoles of Na_2S is dissolved

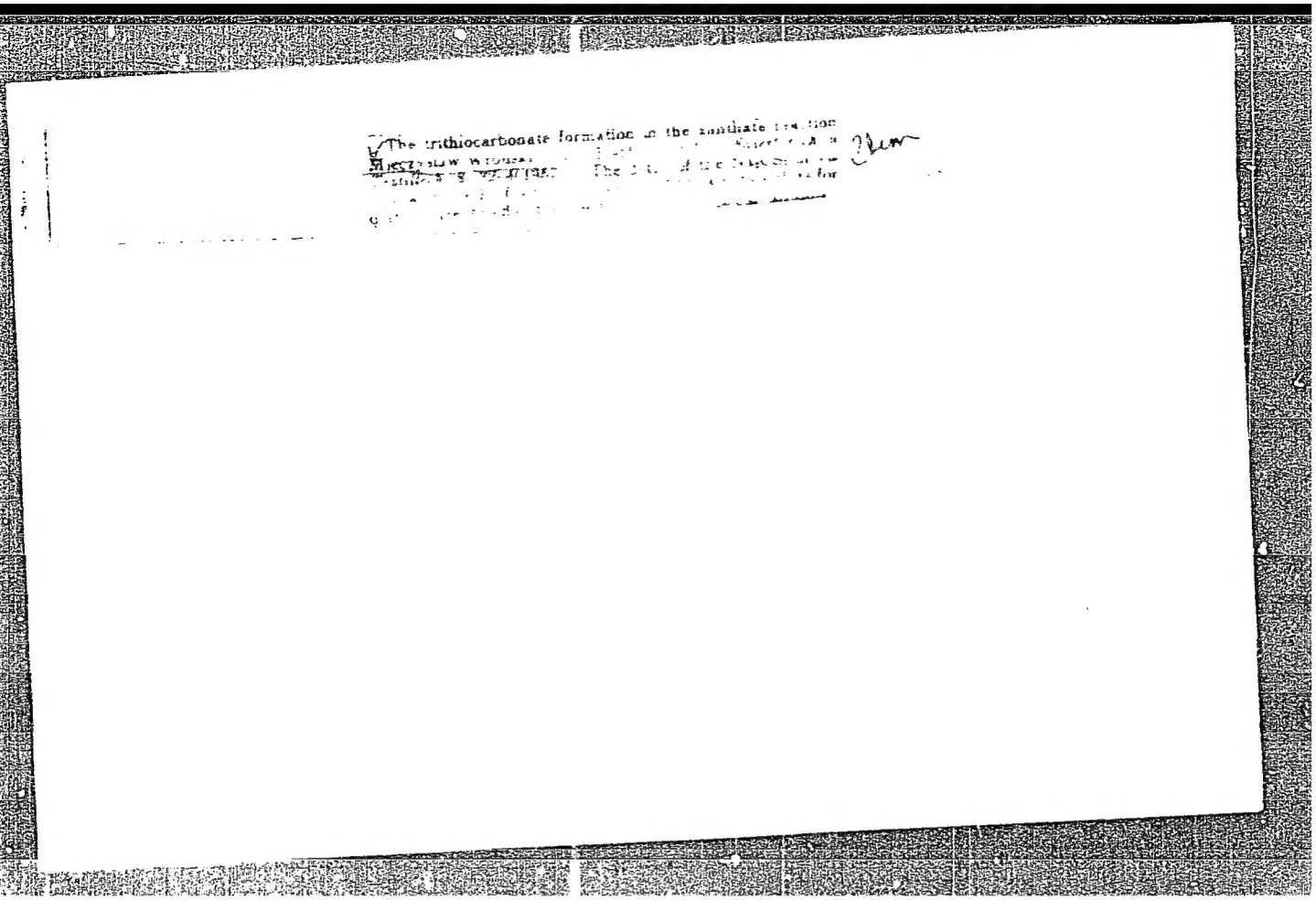
Card 1/3

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances. E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1029.

Abstract: in 150 millimeters of water from which oxygen has been removed previously by the addition of Na_2SO_3, then 5 milliliters of 0.5 N NaOH is added followed by a few drops of 0.1% sodium nitroprusside solution, and the mixture is titrated with 0.05 M solution of o-hydroxy mercurobenzoate of Na (I) until the disappearance of the violet color. The solution of I is prepared by dissolving o-hydroxy mercurobenzoic anhydride in a 0.25 N NaOH solution. A titre of the solution obtained is determined iodometrically; for that purpose 10 millimeters of concentrated sulfuric acid and 10 millimeters of 0.1N iodine solution are added to 10 millilit-

Card 2/3



F

POLAND / Laboratory Equipment, Apparatus; Their Theory, Construction and Application.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 32280

Author : Jozef Chrzaszowski, Mieczyslaw Wronski.
Inst : -
Title : Simple Determination Method of Isotherm of Vapor Adsorption on Solid Substances.

Orig Pub : Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 1, 297-299

Abstract : A simple apparatus for measuring isotherms of vapor adsorption is described. The apparatus consists of a gas burette connected with a Hg manometer, vacuum installation and two vessels with faucets for the adsorbent and adsorbed substance. Computation equations are presented.

Card 1/1

WRONSKI, M.

POLAND / Laboratory Equipment, Apparatus, Their Theory, Construction and Application. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 60749.

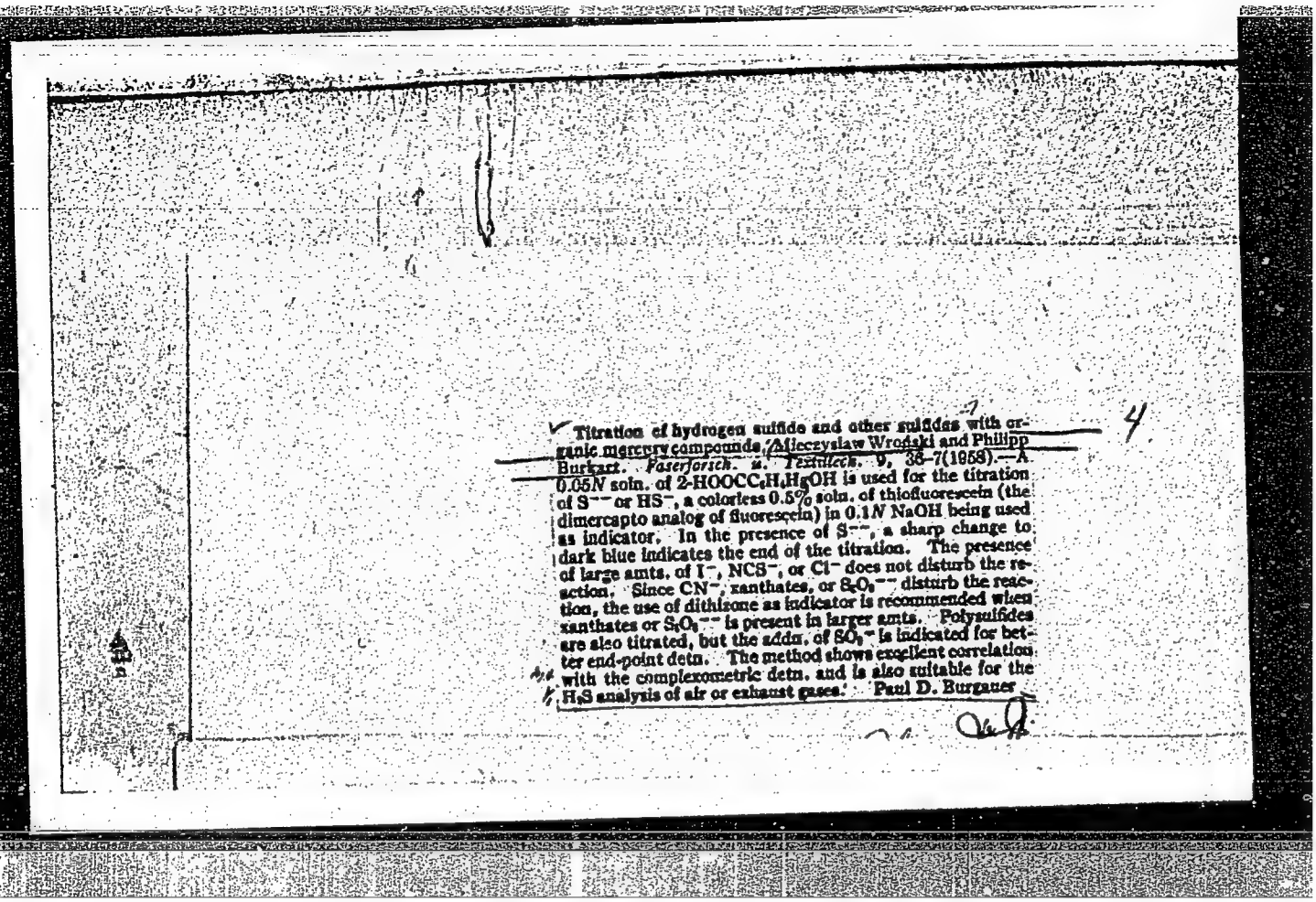
Author : Mieczyslaw Wronski.
Inst :
Title : Effect of Width of Spectral Zone on Photometric Measurements.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 1, 309-313.

Abstract: The effect of the polychromaticity of light on the extinction (E) measurements was computed. Making some simplifying assumptions, the author receives for the value of E: $E = \log[2.3(\Sigma_2 - \Sigma_1)k/(10^{-k\Sigma_1} - 10^{-k\Sigma_2})]$, where k is the product of the solution concentration and the thickness of the absorbing layer, and Σ_2 and Σ_1 are the E factors at the

Card 1/2

1



Titration of hydrogen sulfide and other sulfides with organic mercury compounds. Mieczyslaw Wrodski and Philipp Burkart. *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 9, 38–7(1958).—A 0.05*N* soln. of 2-HOOCC$_6$H$_4$HgOH is used for the titration of S^{--} or HS^-, a colorless 0.5% soln. of thiofluorescein (the dimercapto analog of fluorescein) in 0.1*N* NaOH being used as indicator. In the presence of S^{--}, a sharp change to dark blue indicates the end of the titration. The presence of large amts. of I^-, NCS^-, or Cl^- does not disturb the reaction. Since CN^-, xanthates, or $S_2O_3^{--}$ disturb the reaction, the use of dithizone as indicator is recommended when xanthates or $S_2O_3^{--}$ is present in larger amts. Polysulfides are also titrated, but the addn. of SO_3^- is indicated for better end-point detn. The method shows excellent correlation with the complexometric detn. and is also suitable for the H_2S analysis of air or exhaust gases. Paul D. Burgauer

WRONSKI, M.

Organic mercury compounds in chemical analysis. Mieczyslaw Wronski (Univ. Łódź, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Uniw. Łódzkiego*, Ser. II No. 4, 181-93(1958)(English summary).—Compds. of the type RHgOH, sol. in alkalies owing to the presence of OH or COOH groups (mainly *o*-HOC$_6$H$_4$HgOH (I)), were used in the volumetrical detn. of some S compds. in the presence of color indicators. The titrant (0.05*M*) was prepd. by dissolving I in 0.2*N* NaOH and standardized with $Na_2S_2O_3$ or Na_2S. To det. S^{--}, 100 ml. of a soln. contg. $5 \times 10^{-3} - 2 \times 10^{-2}$ g. H_2S was treated with 5 ml. *N* KOH or NaOH, 1 ml. of 0.1% dithizone in EtOH, and titrated with I until the yellow color turned red; SO_3^{--}, $S_2O_3^{--}$, CNS^-, thiourea, and moderate quantities of xanthates (II) (unlike mercaptans, thiocarbonates (III), and CN^-) did not interfere with the detn. Dithiocarbamates were titrated in the presence of dithiofluorescein (IV) (0.05% soln. in 0.01*N* NaOH with I–Na added to full decolorization) until the blue color completely disappeared. Na_2S_2 can be titrated like Na_2S, but more reliably after reln. to Na_2S by heating with 10% Na_2SO_3, and then titrating as usual (result A); to det. Na_2S and Na_2S_2 in mixts. a 2nd titration was necessary. The soln. tested was treated with excess I, heated to boiling, cooled, treated with excess Na_2S, and titrated as usual (result B); Na_2S content = 2.5 (A − 0.6B) and Na_2S_2 content = 1.5 (B − A). III were detd. most conveniently by titrating with Na_2S the excess of I in the presence of IV, or by direct titration with $Hg(NO_3)_2$ in slightly alk. medium; S^{--} interfered with this detn., but the sum of S^{--} and III was detd. by adding a known quantity of I prior to titration. To det. $S_2O_3^{--}$, a sample equiv. to 5–10 ml. of 0.01*N* $Na_2S_2O_3$ was treated with 20 ml. acetate buffer, dild. to 100 ml. treated with 1 ml. 0.1% EtOH soln. of diphenylcarbazone (V), and titrated to a blue color; SO_3^{--}, I^-, CNS^-, and thiourea obstructed the detn. Thiophenols, II, and mercaptobenzthiazoles were titrated with bis(hydroxymercuri)thymol (VI) or $Hg(NO_3)_2$ in slightly alk. medium, and in the presence of V; the detn. was obstructed by I^-, $S_2O_3^{--}$, SO_3^{--}, and thiourea, but not by SO_4^{--}, Cl^-, and small quantities of CNS^-, Br^-, or NH_4^+. To det. II in the presence of S^{--} and III, the soln. was acidified with *N* HCl and then made alk. with *N* NaOH, transforming thereby III into S^{--}, the sum of which was detd. by I titration; in a sep. sample all 3 components were detd. iodometrically, and II was calcd. as the difference. The system Na_2S–$Na_2S_2O_3$–Na_2SO_3 was titrated with VI, S^{--} in the presence of IV, and then, after adding NH_4Cl, thiosulfates in the presence of V; SO_3^{--} was detd. by addnl. iodometric titration. Hg derivs. of phenolphthalein and fluorescein proved sensitive to some S compds.; this property may be useful in colorimetric assays. Titration of S compds. with I can be reversed and used for detg. Hg in org. compds.; IV was preferred in such detns. and used in excess which should be back-titrated with standard $Hg(NO_3)_2$. All indicators are described in detail; monothiofluorescein, dimercaptophenolphthalein, and di-2-naphthylthiocarbazone were used besides those mentioned above. Dissocn. consts. of the following adducts were detd. photometrically: I + IV, 2.30×10^{-4} in 0.01*N*, and 6.25×10^{-7} in 0.002*N* NaOH; 1.5 I + V, 2.08×10^{-4} in 0.08*N*, and 1.58×10^{-4} in 0.002*N* NaOH; I + V − 0.1 $\times 10^{-4}$ at pH 5.0. J. Lange

B

Country : Poland
Catogory : Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. 45131
Abs. Jour : RZhKhim., No 13, 1959

Author : Wronski, M.
Institut. : Not given
Title : The Kinetics of the Reaction of Sodium Hydrate with Carbon Disulfide

Orig Pub. : Roczniki Chem, 32, No 4, 849-861 (1958)

Abstract : The author has investigated the kinetics of the reaction of NaOH with CS_2 as a function of the concentration of the alkali solution (0.45-5.00 M) at 15 and 25°. The effect of the addition of Na_2SO_3 (0.125 M Na_2SO_3 in 1 M NaOH) on the reaction rate was studied. The concentration of the reaction products, Na_2S and Na_2CS_3, was determined by amperometric titration. It has been found that the rate of NaOH consumption is described by the equation:

$$-d[NaOH]/dt = k_1[NaOH][CS_2]$$

and that the rate of Na_2CS_3 formation follows the equation:

Card: 1/3

Country : Poland B
Category :

Abs. Jour : 45151

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : $d[Na_2CS_3] = k_2[Na_2S][CS_2] + k_3[NaOH][CS_2]$ (1)
The value of k_2 increases with increasing initial concentration of the NaOH solution, as can be expected on the basis of current theories on the solvation of the S^{2-} ion. The addition of Na_2SO_3 has no effect on the reaction rate. Notwithstanding the earlier proposed reaction scheme:
$CS_2 + 6NaOH = 2Na_2S + Na_2CO_3 + 3H_2O$
$Na_2S + CS_2 = Na_2CS_3$
(RZhKhim, No 2, 1953, 1574), the formation of Na_2CS_3 according to equation (1) proceeds in a more complicated way. In the opinion of the author the initial step in the reaction of NaOH with

Card: 2/3

Country : Poland
Category :

B-

Abs. Jour :

45131

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : CS_2 involves the formation of the ion CS_2OH^- by the reaction

$$CS_2 + OH^- = CS_2OH^- \quad (2)$$

The latter ion dissociates in two ways:

$$CS_2O^{2-} + CS_2 = CS_3^{2-} + COS$$

$$COS + 4OH^- = CO_3^{2-} + S^{2-} + 2H_2O$$

and

$$SH^- + OH^- = S^{2-} + H_2C \text{ [sic]}$$

For reaction (2) values of $\Delta H^{\neq} = 21.4$kcal/mol and $\Delta S^{\neq} = 0$ e.u. have been obtained.

C. Polotnyuk

Card: 3/3

P/012/59/004/03/05/020

82240

5.3200

AUTHOR: Wroński, M.

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Xanthate Reaction of Starch, Cellulose and Sodium Alginate

PERIODICAL: Societas Scientiarum Lodziensis Acta Chimica, 1959, Vol 4, pp 47 - 54

TEXT: Owing to the great technological importance of the process of cellulose sulphidizing, numerous investigations of this reaction have been carried out before, but methods used were such that clear interpretation of results was impossible. This was so, because the reactions between alkali-cellulose and gaseous carbon disulphide are rather complicated owing to the adsorption and diffusion which obscures the real kinetic course. In this investigation, measurement of the sulphidizing rates in a single phase arrangement were carried out with a constant concentration of carbon disulphide. Because of this, the interpretation of results was easy. The process of formation of cellulose and starch xanthates, sodium salt of alginic acid and of some by-products was examined; the speed of cellulose xanthate decomposition in NaOH solutions was also investigated. From the results

Card 1/2

The Kinetics of the Xanthate Reaction of Starch, Cellulose and Sodium Alginate

obtained the speed of reaction constants was calculated. In the case of starch it was found that introduction of the second xanthate group into the glucose ring is much more difficult than in the case of cellulose. Sodium hydroxide and sodium chloride both suppress the speed of cellulose xanthate decomposition. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 6 references: 3 Polish, 2 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego (Lodz University, Department of Chemical Technology)

PRESENTED: March 11, 1960

P/012/59/004/03/06/020

5.3200

AUTHOR: Wroński, M. 82241

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Xanthate Reaction of Allyl and Furfuryl Alcohol, Glycolic Acid and Methylene Glycol

PERIODICAL: Societas Scientiarum Lodziensis Acta Chimica, 1959, Vol 4, pp 55 - 63

TEXT: The author presents the continuation of his investigations concerning the mechanism of xanthate reaction, generally expressed by the following equation: $ROH + NaOH + CS_2 = ROCSSNa + H_2O$. The process of formation and decomposition of xanthates of aliphatic mono- and polyalcohols, glucose and saccharose has been investigated by the author before. This report presents the results of investigations concerning the influence of some groupings on the course of xanthate reaction. Apparently no investigations of xanthation of such alcohols has been made yet so far. The process of xanthate and by-product formation during the sulphidizing of allyl- and alpha furfuryl alcohols, glycolic acid and methylene glycol at 15° and 25° as well as the speed of allyl xanthate decomposition at 55° and 65°C were investigated. From results obtained the speed of reaction constants

Card 1/2

P/012/59/004/03/06/020

The Kinetics of the Xanthate Reaction of Allyl and Furfuryl Alcohol, Glycolic Acid and Methylene Glycol 82241

was calculated. Allyl alcohol and glycolic acid form fairly stable xanthates, while methylene glycol xanthate hydrolyses instantaneously after formation. In conformity with this, methylene glycol catalyses the hydrolysis of carbon disulphide in the presence of NaOH. During the process of alphafurfuryl alcohol sulphidizing the monothiocarbonate appears in quantities largely exceeding the amount of by-products formed. This could be explained if one admits that sulphur can extrude oxygen from the furan ring. No reaction has been observed between sodium phenolate and carbon disulphide. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 7 references: 1 English an 6 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego (Lodz University, Department of Chemical Technology)

4

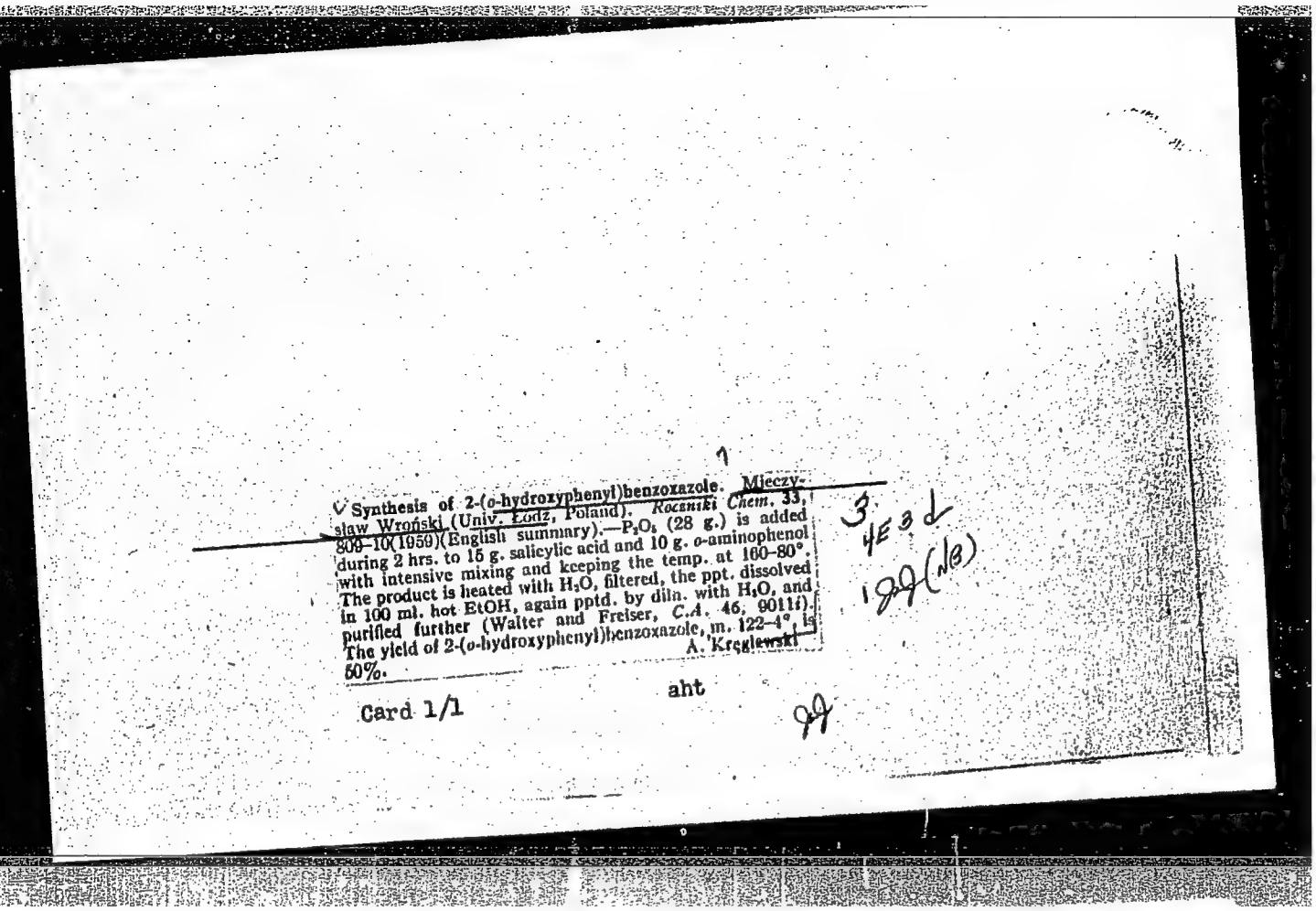
PRESENTED: March 11. 1959

Card 2/2

WRONSKI, M.

V Kinetics of xanthation of polybasic alcohols. Mieczysław Wroński (Univ. Łódź, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Uniw. Łódzkiego*, Ser. II, No. 5, 191–202(1959).—Xanthation of ethylene glycol (I), glycerol (II), D-glucose (III), and trimethylene glycol (IV) was investigated kinetically as earlier (preceding abstr.). The following data were found in solns. contg. 50 g./l. of the alc. in 0.5*N* NaOH (compd., temp., k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, and k_5 given): I, 15°, 0.46, 0, 2.4×10^{-2}, 0, 5×10^{-2}; I, 25°, 1.1, 0, 6.8×10^{-2}, 0, 8×10^{-2}; II, 15°, 0.79, 0, 0.16, 0, 6.8×10^{-2}; II, 25°, 1.0, 0, 0.36, 0, 2.4×10^{-2}; III, 15°, 0.43, 2.5×10^{-2}, 0, 2.2×10^{-2}, 2.0×10^{-2}; III, 25°, 1.3, 1.2×10^{-2}, 0, 0.14, 6.1×10^{-2}; IV, 15°, 0.384, —, —, —, —; IV, 25°, 0.915, —, —, —, —; IV, 40°, —, 9.4×10^{-4}, —, 5×10^{-4}, —; IV, 50°, —, 1.7×10^{-3}, —, 1.4×10^{-3}, —. Decompn. of the xanthates of I and II followed the equation $-dx/dt = k_2x[\text{NaOH}]$, whereas those of III and IV decompd. according to $-dx/dt = k_3x + k_4x[\text{NaOH}]^2$. Several graphs were reproduced and detailed anal. procedure was given. J. Lange

3
1-jaj-/NB



Synthesis of 2-(*o*-hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole. Mieczysław Wroński (Univ. Łodz, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 33, 809–10(1959)(English summary).—P_2O_5 (28 g.) is added during 2 hrs. to 15 g. salicylic acid and 10 g. *o*-aminophenol with intensive mixing and keeping the temp. at 160–80°. The product is heated with H_2O, filtered, the ppt. dissolved in 100 ml. hot EtOH, again pptd. by dilu. with H_2O, and purified further (Walter and Freiser, *C.A.* 46, 9011i). The yield of 2-(*o*-hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole, m. 122–4°, is 50%.

A. Kreglewski

Card 1/1 aht

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Kinetics of xanthate reaction of simple alcohols. Rocz chemii 33 no.4/5:1061-1069 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz.
(Xanthates) (Carbon disulfide) (Methanol)
(Ethyl alcohol) (Propyl alcohol) (Butyl alcohol)
(Isopropyl alcohol)

WRONSKI, M.

Distr: 4E2o(j)

The kinetics of decomposition of xanthogenates in sodium hydroxide solutions. Mieczysław Wronski (Univ. Łódź, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 33, 1071–80(1959)(German summary).—The rate of decompn. of Me, Et, Pr, iso-Pr, and Bu xanthogenates at 65 and 75° is expressed by the following equation as a function of NaOH concn.: $-dx/dt = k_1x + k_2x[NaOH]^3$. The ratio k_1/k_2 is about 3 for the Me ester and about 3 for others. The values of the consts. decrease: Me > Et > Bu > iso-Pr. For NaOH concns. below 0.3*N* the reaction can be expressed by $-dx/dt = k_1x$.

A. Kręglewski

WRONSKI, M.

3
299 (Ne)

Kinetics of the xanthate reaction of simple alcohols. M. Wroński (Univ. Łódź, Poland). *Z. physik. Chem.* (Leipzig) 211, 113–17(1959).—The xanthate reaction of simple ales. is assumed to proceed according to: ROH + $OH^- \rightarrow RO^- + H_2O$; $RO^- + CS_2 \rightarrow ROCSS^-$. If $dx/dt = k_1[RO^-][CS_2]$, $K = [RO^-]/[ROH][OH^-]$, $\xi = [S^{--}] + [CS_1^{--}]$, and a = initial concn. of ROH, then $\ln[a/(a-x)] = k_1K\xi/k_2$. The values obtained by aid of this equation conform well with those found in the literature. F. E.

9-9.

WRONSKI M.

Maximum reaction velocity of carbon disulfide in sodium hydroxide. M. Wroński (Univ. Lodz, Poland). Z. physik. Chem. (Leipzig) 211, 118-20(1959); cf. C.A. 53, 18211b.—The reaction velocity of CS_2 in NaOH shows a distinct max. that is caused by the slope of the product $(OH^-)(CS_2)$ as a function of the NaOH ((CS_2) = satn. concn. of CS_2 in NaOH). This max. can be calcd. by aid of the formulas: $(OH^-)(CS_2) = y = \theta(CS_2) = \theta \times 10^{A-m}$, wherein θ = (NaOH) in mole/l., $m = 0.103$, and A = a temp.-dependent const. If for a given end concn. of NaOH, θ_1, the initial concn., θ_0, is so to be chosen that the reaction runs off in a min. of time, θ_0 can be detd. by θ_0 min. = $(1/2.3m) + (1/2.3^2m^2) + 9\theta_1$. Friedrich Postelt

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Indirect mercurimetric determination. Chem anal 5 no.1:101-107 '60.
(EEAI 9:11)

1. Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz.
(Mercurimetry)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Determination of small amounts of silver and mercury by using thiofluorescein. Chem anal 5 no.2:289-291 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz.
(Silver) (Mercury) (Thiofluorescein)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Argentometric determination of cyanide with a thiofluorescein indicator. Chem anal 5 no.2:293-296 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz.
(Argentometry) (Cyanides) (Thiofluorescein)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

The indirect colorimetric determination of sulfide and cyanide with the aid of thiofluorescein. Chem anal 5 no.3:457-460 '60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz.
(Colorimetry) (Sulfides) (Cyanides) (Thiofluorescein)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Titration of mercury and nickel salts with cysteine solution.
Chem anal 5 no.3:511-512 '60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytety, Lodz.
(Mercury) (Nickel) (Cysteine) (Solutions)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Volumetric determination of trace amounts of copper with oxin blue.
Chem anal 5 no.4:597-599 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Chemical Technology, Lodz.

(Copper) (Oxin blue)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Rapid determination of mercury compounds in crude phenylmercury acetate. Chem anal 5 no.4:601-604 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Chemical Technology, University, Lodz.

(Mercury) (Phenylmercury acetate)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Mercurimetric determination of styrene, acrylonitrile and methyl acrylate. Chem anal 5 no.5:823-826 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Chemical Technology, University, Lodz.

(Mercurimetry) (Styrene) (Acrylonitrile) (Methacrylate)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

The influence of acids on the rate of mercurization of phenol and aniline. Rocz chemii 34 no.3/4:947-952 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz.
(Acids) (Phenol) (Aniline) (Mercury)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Desulfurating titration of organic sulphur compounds. Chem anal 6 no.5:869-876 '61.

1. Department of Chemical Technology, University, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw, Doc. Dr. inz. (Lodz, Nowotni 18)

Mercurimetric determination of sulfur compounds applying acrylnitrile as selective masking agent. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:303-309 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fur Chemische Technologie der Universitat Lodz, Polen.

(Mercurimetry) (Sulfur) (Acrylonitrile)

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Accuracy of titration of sulfide with the sodium salt of o-hydroxymercuribenzoic acid. Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.10:205-210 '61.

1. Department of Chemical Technology, University, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw; HAZEK, Lucyna

Kinetics of the hydrolysis of Phenyl isothiocyanate in solutions of sodium hydroxide. Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.12:155-162 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Speedy determination of mercury in mercury preparations.
Chem anal 7 no.4:821-826 '62.

1. Department of Chemical Technology, University, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Determination of thioglycolic acid in the presence of sulfide, sulfite and thiosulfate. Chem anal 7 no.4:851-854 '62.

1. Department of Chemical Technology, University, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Microdetermination of sulfides and thiourea in thiocyanates.
Chem anal 7 no.5:1009-1010 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Determination of mercuric acid in phenylmercuric acetate. Chem anal 7 no.5:1011-1012 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

S/081/63/000/003/008/036
B144/B186

AUTHOR: Wroński, Mieczysław

TITLE: Desulfurating titration of organic sulfur compounds

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 141, abstract 3G159 (Chem. analit. (Polska), v. 6, no. 5, 1961, 869-876 [Eng.; summary in Pol.])

TEXT: When o-hydroxy mercury benzoic acid (OA) acts on compounds containing CS groups in alkaline medium, compounds of the type R-Hg-S-Hg-R are formed. It is suggested that this reaction be used for determining compounds containing hydrolizable sulfur (e. g. thiourea, thioacetamide) by direct titration of the solutions with OA. Making use of the differences in reaction rates, it is possible by this method to determine the sulfur compounds separately in the presence of others. The reaction rate increases with increasing concentration of the base and rising temperature. The compounds studied can be arranged in the following order according to the decreasing rate of reaction with OA: phenyl monothiocarbamate (I), ethyl dithiocarbamate (II), benzyl dithiocarbamate (III), phenyl dithiocarbamate (IV), dithiocarbamate (V), β-amino ethyl dithiocarbamate (VI),

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Desulfurating titration of organic ...

β-hydroxy ethyl dithiocarbamate (VII), diphenyl thiourea (VIII), rubeanic acid (IX), ethyl monothiocarbamate (X), rhodanine (XI), β-naphthyl thiourea (XII), thiourea (XIII), thiosemicarbazide (XIV), thioacetamide (XV), cellulose xanthate (XVI), trithiocarbonate (XVII), methyl xanthate (XVIII), bis-hydroxy ethyl dithiocarbamate (XIX), mercapto thiazoline (XX), dithiocarbazinate (XXI), phenyl dithiocarbazinate (XXII), ethyl xanthate (XXIII), diethyl dithiocarbamate (XXIV), o-phenylene thiourea (XXV), mercapto benzothiazole (XXVI), ethylene thiourea (XXVII), mercapto thioketo thiodiazole (XXVIII), thiosulfate (XXIX), thiocyanate (XXX). For determining I, and V - X, 5 ml 1 N NaOH solution, water or (in the case of insoluble compounds) CH_3OH up to a volume of 30 to 50 ml are added to the sample, and the mixture is titrated with 0.001 - 0.05 N OA solution, as described previously (RZhKhim, 1960, no. 20, 80867). As indicator is added 0.5 ml of 20 mg thiofluorescein (XXXI) dissolved in several ml of 1 N NH_4OH solution, diluted to a volume of 50 ml by 0.05 N solution of ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, or 0.2 ml 0.1% solutiom of dithizone, (XXXII) in C_2H_5OH. In the first case titration is carried out till the blue color disappears;in the second case till the yellow color

Desulfurating titration of organic ...

turns purple. Titration is carried out at 30 - 40°C. Samples II-IV are prepared in the same manner; 5 - 20 ml toluene is added to the solution and titrated at 20°C in the presence of XXXI, as long as the blue color does not disappear for at least 30 sec. Samples XI - XV are dissolved in 5 ml 1 N NaOH solution, diluted to a volume of 25 ml and titrated with 0.05 N OA solution at 80 - 90°C in the presence of XXXI. In the titration of XII - XV 1 - 2 ml excess OA solution is added; after some minutes 25 ml cold water and 2 ml ~0.1 N Na_2S solution containing 2% Na_2S and 1% NaOH, are added, and the Na_2S excess is titrated with OA solution in the presence of XXXII. The amount of OA solution consumed in the titration of the added quantity of Na_2S is determined separately. To samples XVI and XVII, up to 20 ml 1 N NaOH solution is added, heated to boiling, and an excess of 0.05 N OA solution is added; after 5 min, 30 ml 1 N NH_4NO_3 solution, 50 ml cold water and 2 - 4 ml Na_2S solution are added, and the Na_2S excess is titrated in the presence of XXXI. XVIII - XX are boiled for 5 - 10 min in alkaline

Desulfurating titration of organic ...

solution with CA excess. XXI - XXX cannot be determined by the method described. I - X can be determined in the presence of XIII - XXX; therefore titration must be conducted at 25°C. XXV - XXX do not interfere with the determination of I - XVII. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Mercurimetric determination of some sulfides.
Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.13:141-145 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Determination of equivalent weight of organic acids by titration of benzylthiuronium salts with a HMB solution. Chem anal 8 no.1:113-115 '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Thiomercurimetric determination of boron organic compounds.
Chem anal 8 no.2:299-300 '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw

Mercurimetric determination of cystine together with cysteine and sulfides. Chem anal 8 no.3:467-471 '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw; BOGDANSKI, Janusz

Kinetics of cyanoethylation reaction of water, alcohols, amines, and sulfhydryl compounds. Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.14:153-174 '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw, doc. dr inz.

Thiomercurimetric titration. Wiad chem 17 no.1:1-27 Ja '63.

1. Kierownik Katedry Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

WRONSKI, Mieczyslaw, doc. dr

Thiomercurometric determination of nitrites. Chem anal 9 no.1: 169-170 '64.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

L 31411-66

ACC NR: AP6022964 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/65/000/009/1079/1085

25

AUTHOR: Wronski, Mieczyslav

B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Technology, University, Lodz (Instytut Technologii Chemicznej Uniwersytetu)

TITLE: Analytical methods in the chemistry of sulfur compounds based on the application of mercury compounds

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 9, 1965, 1079-1085

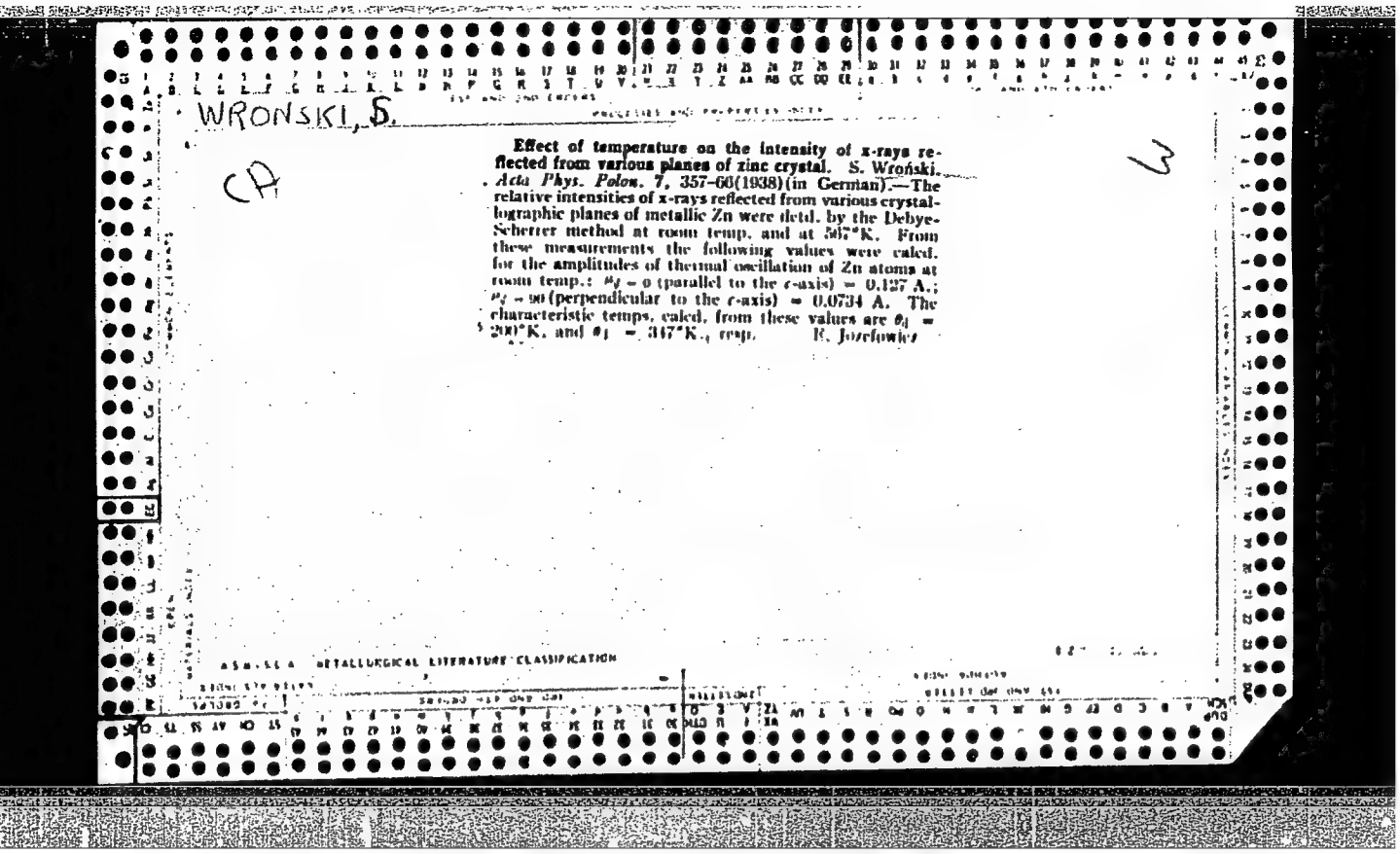
TOPIC TAGS: desulfurization, sulfide, mercaptan, cystine

ABSTRACT: S compounds are usually determined by reactions based on neutralization, oxidation, or formation of complexes. For selective determination of S, its compounds with metals are used. The use of Cu and Ag is reviewed and the limitations of these metals discussed. Hg offers these advantages: The bond between Hg and S is very strong; mercurometric titrations are suitable even in the presence of substances that would make other methods unusable. The equivalence point can be indicated electrometrically or by the use of indicators; a great number of organic compounds of mercury may be used as reagents. Selective determinations of sulfides and mercaptans, cystine and cysteamine, selective desulfurization titration, and the use of selective masking agents are discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 11Jun64 / ORIG REF: 034 / OTH REF: 057

Card 1/1 BT

0915 1048

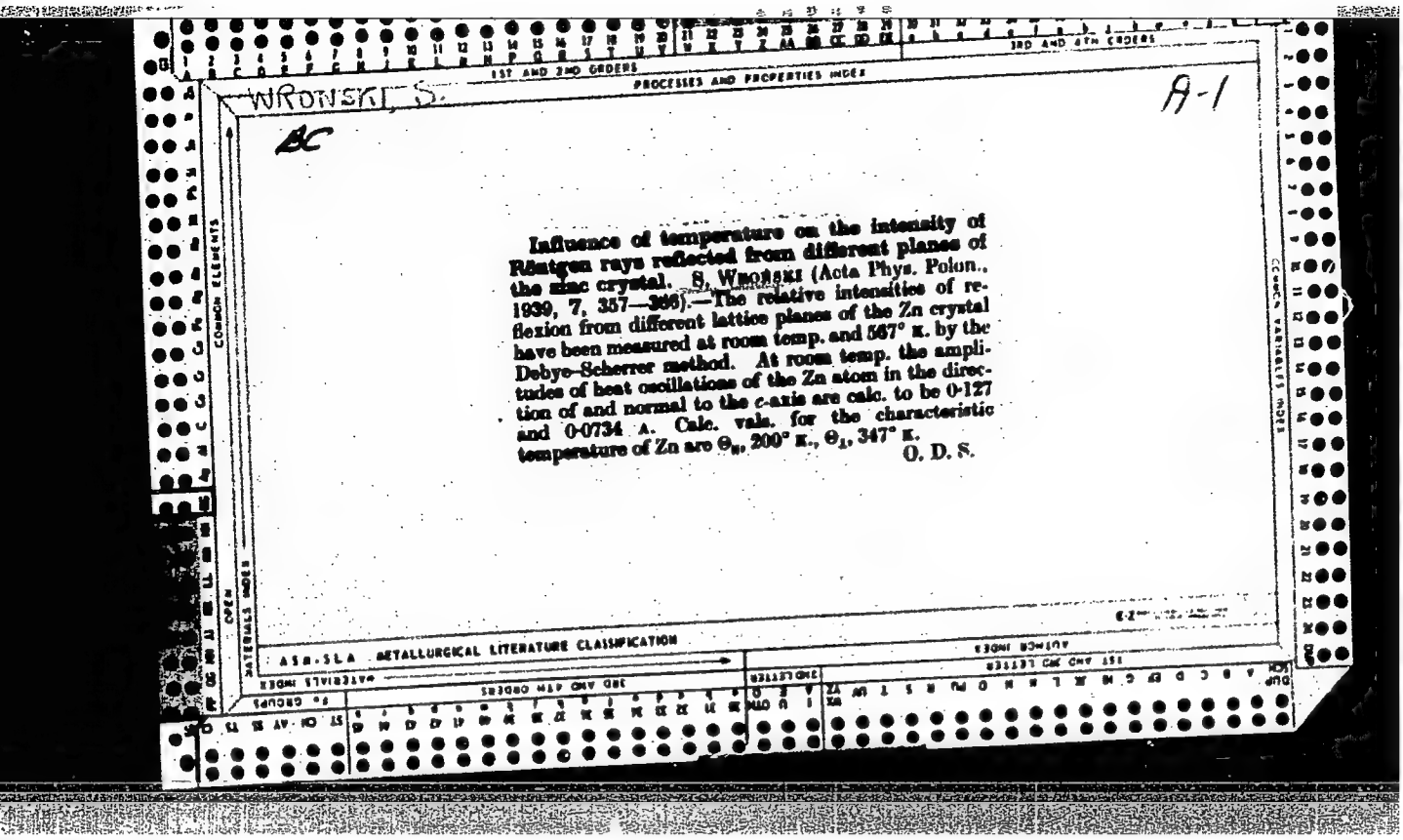


WRONSKI, S.

CA

Effect of temperature on the intensity of x-rays reflected from various planes of zinc crystal. S. Wroński. *Acta Phys. Polon.* 7, 357–66(1938)(in German).—The relative intensities of x-rays reflected from various crystallographic planes of metallic Zn were detd. by the Debye-Scherrer method at room temp. and at 507°K. From these measurements the following values were calcd. for the amplitudes of thermal oscillation of Zn atoms at room temp.: $\alpha_1 = 0$ (parallel to the c-axis) = 0.127 A.; $\alpha_1 = 90$ (perpendicular to the c-axis) = 0.0734 A. The characteristic temps. calcd. from these values are θ_1 = 200°K. and θ_1 = 347°K., resp. R. Jozefowicz

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



WRONSKI, S.

BC

A-1

Influence of temperature on the intensity of Röntgen rays reflected from different planes of the zinc crystal. S. Wronski (Acta Phys. Polon., 1939, 7, 357—366).—The relative intensities of reflexion from different lattice planes of the Zn crystal have been measured at room temp. and 567° K. by the Debye–Scherrer method. At room temp. the amplitudes of heat oscillations of the Zn atom in the direction of and normal to the c-axis are calc. to be 0·127 and 0·0734 A. Calc. vals. for the characteristic temperature of Zn are $\Theta_{\parallel}$, 200° K., $\Theta_{\perp}$, 347° K.

O. D. S.

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. B
Phase Transitions. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical
Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 4, 1959, 10987

Authors : Ciborowski J., Wronski S.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Psychometric Chart for the System, Air - Ethyl Acetate.

Orig Pub: Chem.stosow, 1958, 2, 147-152.

Abstract: On the basis of literature data, a psychrometric diagram was drawn for the system, air - ethyl acetate. A disagreement between the psychometric and adiabatic lines was discovered. A comparison of some points, taken from this diagram, with a few experimental results, previously obtained (Mark I. G., Trans. Amer. Inst. Chem. Engrs., 1932,

Card 1/2

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY : H-8

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75402

AUTHOR :Ciborowski, J. and Wronski, S.
INST. :Not given
TITLE :The Reduction of Sodium Sulfate with Hydrogen in Fluidized Beds

ORIG. PUB. :Przemysl Chem, 37, No 8, 520-522 (1958)

ABSTRACT :The possibility of carrying out the reduction of Na_2SO_4 in fluidized beds at temperatures exceeding the melting point of the eutectic has been investigated. The reaction proceeds at low sulfate concentrations and at high hydrogen rates, assuring intensive mixing. The sulfate is reduced in 8 min when mixtures containing 5 and 7.5% sulfate are used and the grain size in the charge is 0.15-0.3 mm, in the presence of 1% iron (catalyst). The reduction is accompanied by an increase in the size of the grains as a result of agglomeration.

From authors' summary

CARD: 1/1

CIBOROWSKI, Janusz; WRONSKI, Stanislaw

Investigation of sublimating condensation of naphthalene by mixing with fluidal charge. Chemia stosow 3 no.4:447-460 '59. (KEAI 9:6)

1. Zaklad Inzynerii Chemicznej Politechniki Warszawskiej i Instytutu Chemii Ogolnej.
(Naphthalene)

WRONSKI, S.

5(2) SOV/80-32-3-1/43

AUTHORS: Cyborowski, J., Wronski, S.

TITLE: Reduction of Sodium Sulfate by Hydrogen in a Pseudo-Liquefied Layer (Vosstanovleniye sul'fata natriya vodorodom v pseudo-ozhizhennom sloye)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 3, pp 473-477 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Na_2S may be obtained by the reduction of Na_2SO_4 using hydrogen as reducing agent [Ref 1, 2]. An apparatus has been developed for this purpose (Figure 1). The experiments were carried out in two series: in homogeneous Na_2SO_4 and in a mixture of Na_2SO_4 and Na_2S. The reaction in the homogeneous substance proceeded in various stages at 620, 640, 680 and 720 - 760°C. The final product contained 86 - 97% Na_2S. In the mixture hydrogen was introduced at the rate of 20 l/min. At low temperatures the sulfide yield was 88%, above 700°C 97%. An iron catalyst in the amount of 1% was used in the experiments. The consumption of hydrogen was only 5% under the most favorable conditions.

Card 1/2 There are 3 graphs, 1 diagram and 10 references, 3 of which

Reduction of Sodium Sulfate by Hydrogen in a Pseudo-Liquefied Layer

are Soviet, 3 German, 2 English, 1 Polish and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra protsessov i apparatov khimicheskoy tekhnologii Varshavskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta i instituta obshchey khimii (Chair of Processes and Apparatuses of Chemical Technology of the Warsaw Polytechnical Institute and the Institute of General Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1958

CIBOROWSKI, Janusz; WRONSKI, Stanislaw

Testing of sublimating condensation of naphthalene by mixing with a fluidal charge. Chemia stosow 3 no.4:447-460 '59.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika, Warszawa i Instytut Chemii Ogolnej, Warszawa.

CIBOROWSKI, Janusz; WRONSKI, Stanislaw

The continuous method of sublimating condensation in fluidised bed.
Przem chem 40 no.8:433-436 Ag '61.

1. Katedra Inzynierii Chemicznej Politechniki Warszawskiej i Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej Instytutu Chemi Organicznej.

CIBOROWSKI, Janusz; WRONSKI, Stanislaw

Sublimating condensation in a membrane cooled fluidized bed.
Chemia stosow 6 no.2:153-165 '62.

1. Katedra Inzynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika, i Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej, Instytut Chemii Ogolnej, Warszawa.

CIBOROWSKI, Janusz; WRONSKI, Stanislaw

Mass and heat transfer from fluidized bed of sublimate material to the cooler wall. Chemia stosow 6 no. 4:529-540 '62.

1. Katedra Inzynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika, Warszawa, i Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej, Instytut Chemii Ogolnej, Warszawa.

CIBOROWSKI, Janusz; WRONSKI, Stanislaw

Studies on the efficiency of heat recovery in a cyclone exchanger working with a fluidized-solid furnace. Przem chem 42 no.1:38-41 Ja '63.

1. Katedra Inzynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika, Warszawa.

WRONSKI, W.

Characteristics of casein fibers, p. 232. (PRZEMYSL WLOKIENNICZY, Lodz, Vol. 7, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1953.)

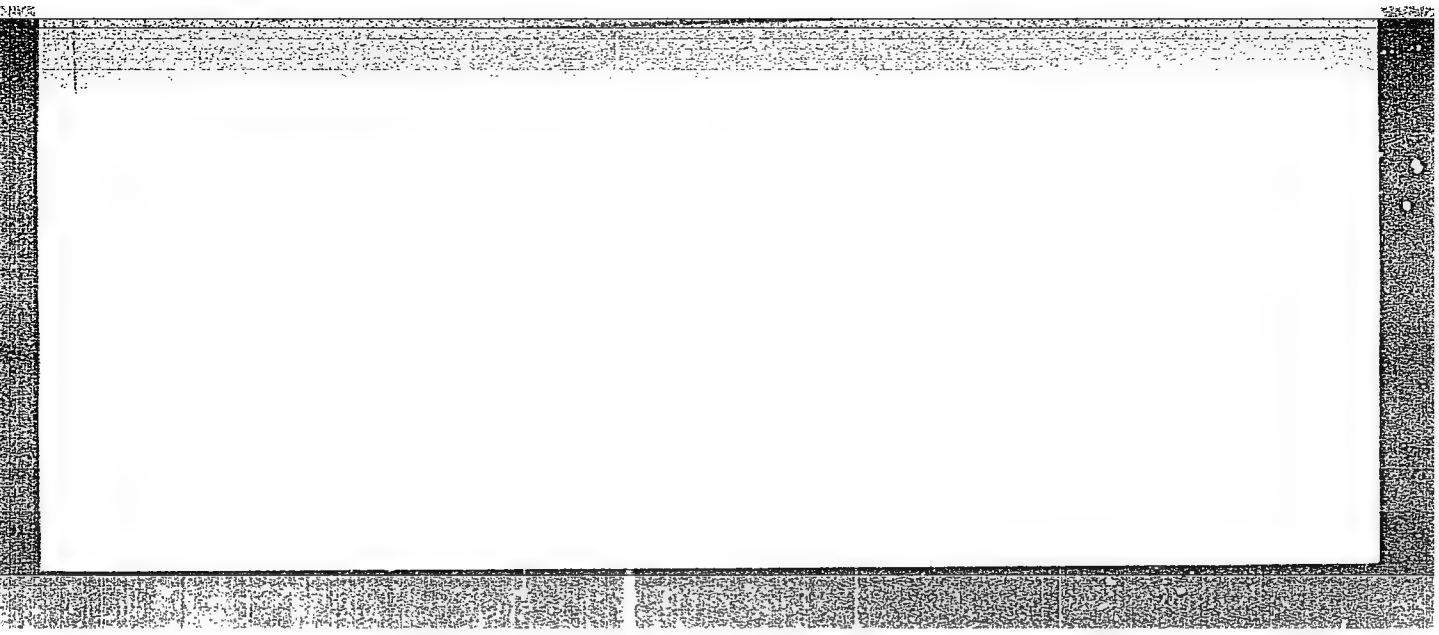
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

WRONSKI, WT.

2

Swelling of casein fibers. Wł. Wroński and H. Jabłoński, *Przemysł Włókienniczy* 9, 239–42(1955).—The swelling of various types of fibers in the presence of water was discussed in general. The centrifugal method of detg. the swelling rate (SR) is described. It was established that the SR value of casein fibers depends on the compds. and temp. of the hardening bath as well as on stretching conditions. The presence of Al sulfate reduces the SR. SR does not depend on the HCHO concn. within the range of 25–40 g./l. It depends, however, upon the time and temp. of fixing. The presence of NaCl or Na_2SO_4 in the HCHO coagulating bath improves the water resistance of fibers; the effect of NaCl is slightly stronger than that of Na_2SO_4. In proportion to the increase in the degree of stretching SR decreases. It was also proved that deamination with a $NaNO_2$ soln. reduces the SR of casein fibers. The optimum coagulating temp. in relation to the swelling value was 68–70°.

A. Wielopolski



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961730003-1"

WRONSKI, W.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 4. - Artificial and Synthetic Fibers. H-31

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 23449

Author : W. Wronski
Inst :
Title : Quality Problem of Artificial Protein Fibers.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 4, 199-204

Abstract : Bibliography with 19 titles.

Card 1/1

WRONSKI, Wieslaw, mgr

Size of deposit and profitableness of mining it. Rudy i metale 9 no.11:614-617 N '64.

WRONSKI, Wieslaw, mgr

Economic aspects of investing and management of mining copper deposits. Rudy i metale 8 no.7:254-257 Je '63.

WRONSKI, Wieslaw, mgr.; JARCZYK, Kazimierz, mgr

On the difficulties of practical application of the economic indicator of investment effectiveness in mining. Rudy i metale 7 no.8:367-369 Ag '62.

CYPRYK, Jerzy; WRONSKI, Wlodzimierz

Coagulation of polyacrylonitrile solutions. Tworzywa wielkoczast 6 no.11:363-367 N '61.

S/081/62/000/024/020/052
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Cypryk, Jerzy, Wroński, Włodzimierz

TITLE: Coagulation of polyacrylonitrile solutions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 833 - 834, abstract 24P95 (Polimery, tworzywa, wielkocząsteczkowe, v. 6, no. 11, 1961, 363 - 367 [Pol.; summaries in Eng. and Russ.])

TEXT: The coagulation of polyacrylonitrile from aqueous solution of dimethyl formamide was studied. The effects due to temperature and concentration of dimethyl formamide, and those due to concentration of polyacrylonitrile solution, on the transparency of films was determined. Photographs are given showing the microstructures of films obtained at concentrations of a dimethyl formamide solution between 30 and 70 % at 20°C and at 60 % at 15, 30, and 40°C. It was shown that a transparent gel without bubbles forms from the 40 - 60 % aqueous dimethyl formamide solution below 20°C and at a concentration of polymer (molecular weight 73 000) $\geq$ 20 %. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Wronski, Z.

TOWPIK. J.;WRONSKI, Z.

Numeric and clinical characteristics of late symptomatic syphilis. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no. 17:519-526 28 Apr 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Clinical Department (Head--J. Towpik, M. D.) of the National Institute of Dermatology and Venereology (Director--J. Suchanek, M. D.)

FONIOK, F.; WRONSKI, Z.

High-power ferrite resonance insulators. Pt. 1. Przem. inst telekom prace 14 no.46:23-27 '64.

L 42019-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007776 P/2507/64/014/046/0023/0037

AUTHOR: Foniok, F.; Wronski, Z. (Vron'ski, Z.)

TITLE: High-power ferrite resonance isolators. Part I. Design methods

SOURCE: Warsaw. Przemyslowy Instytut Telekomunikacji. Prace, v. 14, no. 46, 1964, 23-37

TOPIC TAGS: isolator design, ferrite isolator, resonance isolator, high power isolator, ferrite polarization, waveguide, dielectric loss, saturation magnetization

ABSTRACT: The article gives a comprehensive review of methods used in the design of [illegible] ferrite resonance isolators consisting of ferrite and dielectric plates mounted [illegible] structure. The most important design speci-

losses, the [illegible] and lower bounds of [illegible]
power, Pimp, and upper and lower bounds of [illegible]
Card 1/2

L 42019-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007776

[illegible] and for its temperature variations are given. The methods for choosing [illegible] magnetization and for its temperature variations are given. The methods for choosing [illegible] ferrite material are also discussed. Techniques for calculating the physical dimen- [illegible] ferrite material are also discussed. Techniques for calculating the physical dimensions [illegible] discussed in detail. The thickness [illegible]

tables.

Card 2/4

L 42019-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007776

ASSOCIATION: Przemyslowy Instytut Telekomunikacji, Warsaw (Telecommunications Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Oct63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 010

WROTEK, Jerzy

Optimum approach in isoparametric processes. Chemia stosow A 9 no.1:41-49 '65.

1. Department of Chemical Technology of Warsaw University.
Submitted February 1, 1964.

MALAWSKI, Marek J.; WROTEK, Jerzy

A method of graphic analysis of the kinetics of a system of interdependent chemical reactions. I. Rocz chemii 34 no.5:1297-1306 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa.

(Chemical reactions)

WROTEK, Jerzy, mgr inz.

New joints for electric overhead conductors. Przegl kolej elektrotech 11 [i.e. 16] no.5:153-154 My '64.

WROTNOWSKA, Barbara

Hydrogeolocial picture of the Chmielnik region. Kwartalnik geol 5 nb.4:975-976 '61.

1. Zaklad Hydrogeologii, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

WROTNY, L.

Pneumatic devices in machine tools. Pt. 1. (To be Contd) p. 141

PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY. (Stowarzysenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich) Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 18, no.5, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.7, July 1959

Uncl.

WROTNY, L.

Pneumatic devices in machine tools. Pt. 2. p. 177

PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Techników Mechanikow Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 18, no. 6, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July, 1959

Uncl.

WROTNY, L.

Hydropneumatic Drives and Their Application in Machine Tools, Pt. 2, p. 276

PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 18, no. 9, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

WROTNY, Lucjan Tadeusz, mgr.,inz.

Standardization of feeds and spindle speeds in machine tools.
Mechanik 34 no.1:6-10 '62.

1. Politechnika Warszawska.

WROTNY, Lucjan Tadeusz, mgr.,inz.

Standardization of spindle and feed speeds in machine tools.
Mechanik 35 no.2:61-63 '62.

1. Politechnika Warszawska, Czlonek komitetu redakcyjnego miesiecznika "Mechanik"

WROTNY, L.T., mgr inz.

"Tools and tool machines for machining metals" by D.H. Bruins."
Reviewed by L.T. Wrotny. Mechanik 35 no.10:584-585 O '62.

WROTNY, L.T., mgr inz.

Soviet proposal for the classification of machine tools in five classes of precision. Mechanik 35 no.12:681-682 D '62.

1. Komisja Obrabiarek i Narzedzi, Polski Komitet Normalizacyjny, Warszawa.

WROTNY, Lucjan Tadeusz, mgr inz.

The need for extended research on the precision of machine tools.
Mechanik 36 no.1:43-46, 47 '63.

WROTOCHWIL-SKRZYPKOWA, Maria

Case of helminthiasis with manifestations of meningitis and Loeffler's syndrome. Pediat. polska 31 no.3:325-330 Mar 56.

1. Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecicego A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Bogdanowicz, Warszawa, ul. Wolska 37. Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecicego.

(ASCARIASIS, in infant and child,
with Loeffler's synd. & meningitis (Pol))
(MENINGITIS, in infant and child,
in ascariasis, with Loeffler's synd. (Pol))
(LOEFFLER'S SYNDROME, in infant and child,
in ascariasis, with meningitis (Pol))

MIERZEJEWSKI, T.; MIRECKI, L.; PENSON, J.; SWICA, S.; WAJDA, Z.; WROZOLKOWA, T.

Pheochromocytoma. Diagnostic value of aorto-arteriography and therapeutic problems. Kardiol. pol. 6 no.3:155-159 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Kierownik: prof. dr J. Penson z Kliniki Radiologii i Radioterapii Kierownik: prof. dr W. Grabowski z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Kierownik: prof. dr Z. Kieturakis z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr W. Czarnocki.
(PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA) (ANGIOGRAPHY)

WROZOSEK, A.

WROZOSEK, A. An appraisal of the up-to-date achievements of Polish industrial geography. p. 487.

Vol. 28, no. 3, 1956
PRZEGLAD GEOGRAFICZNY
Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

JURCZYK, Witold, dr. med.; STENGERT, Krzysztof; GARSTKA, Jerzy; TOKARZ, Feliks; WOLOWICKA, Laura; WRUK, Marian, dr.

Measures for the restoraion of suddenly arrested blood circulation. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.10:354-356 8 Mr '65

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Henry M. Koehler